was made for the troops to land, and there were then was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boat tooched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shells, gingal, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemyy are continued so heavy, and the mud on landing being sets the heavy and cometimes to the wais, that cut of a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud on landing being up to the kness and sometimes to the waist, that out of one thousaid men who landed barely one huadred reached the first of the three wide and deep ditches, who, after some five hundred yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves. Of the gallant few who got through the mud difficulties scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rides or ammunition dry. Nevertheless, they boldly forced ditches, and some fifty of them, including a crowd of difficers, acceeded in getting as far as the third ditch. They would certainly have made a good attempt to reale the walls, but their ladders had either been hoken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With the see, however, which remained, ten devoted men sprarg forward, three of shom were immediately shot seal and five wounded severely. A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusilade, was kept upon the select band who now crounched in the ditch, waiting but in vain for reënforcements. Orders were at last given to reiffer, and in effecting the retreat probably more lives were lost than in advancing, as the Chinese, by means of blue lights, discovered the position of the men and shot them down like birds. Mary boats had also been smashed by shots and there were not enough to take off the survivors, several boats full of wou ded were struck by balls and samped. The belief was universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as the Chinese. Men in gray coats, with closely-conned heir and Russian features, were distinctly squadron that Europeans manued the batteries as well as the Chinese. Men in gray coats, with closely-copped hair and Russian features, were distinctly visible. The whole of the fortifications were evidently d European designing. The total number of killed and wounded, on the side of the British, was 464. The French had four killed and ten wounded. Of the Marine brigade, one officer was killed, and fifteen wounded; of the non-commissioned officers and men, 2 were killed, and 127 wounded. Admiral Hops was surgerily wounded, as also were several other promiseverely wounded, as also were several other promi-pent officers. Some of the wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minie bails. The Americans towed on several boats into action, and after the action took out to their respective ships a number of men.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Eu press had gone to Biarritz.

The King of the Belgiane passed through Toulouse on the 12th for Biarritz, where he would arrive on the 13th or 14th. He was expected to remain three or four days. The object of his journey was supposed to have reference to the difficulty subsisting between France and Austria.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times states that a naval officer has been dispatched by the Franch Government to Perin to as sertain whether the island p being converted into a citadel, or is availed of simply as a pedestal for a useful lantern.

The Franch papers announce that the special agent who was sent by the French Government on a secret mission to India, had presented a report to Count Walewski, giving a very gloomy picture of the situation of India.

An article in the Paris Moniteur in regard to the peace

An article in the Paris Moniteur in regard to the peace

An article in the Paris Moniteur in regard to the peace of Villafranca, a summary of which was received by the Arabia, continues to eccepy attention. It produced a very unfavorable effect at Paris, and fu ure complications again menacing to the sta e of Europe, were articipated. The article came direct from the Imperor at St. Sauver.

Count Reisset had returned to Paris from his Italian

nission.

The Paris correspondent of The London Post says that the fortification of the different French towns is accordent of the day. Lille and Bourges are under the lands of engineers, and Vsiencientes will soon be.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but wheat was finer and rather dearer.

Accounts from the wine growing districts state that the vintage will be more productive than was anticisated.

It was rumored that the Governments of France and aglard had both agreed that a Congress on the Ital

m queetion had become necessary.

The tendency of the Paris Bourse had been downward, but on the 13th there was a rally, and the Rentes ed at 68f. 55c.

THE LATEST. Parts, Wednesday.—The atonicur of this morning, in an article detailing the treachery of the Chinese, says the Governments of France and England are about to take measures together to inflict chastisement and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant

an act of treachery requires.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Little is said of the Conference at Zurich, and it appears to have lost all interest. The Plenipotentiaries continue, however, to have occasional interviews.

The latest telegram, dated 13th, says the Conference had been suspended until Count Colloredo had re-

had been suspended until Count Occaved fresh instructions from Vienna.

The National Assembly of Parma, on the 11th maximously voted by ballot the decadence of the Bouben dynasty, and the perpetual exclusion from the Governments of all princes of that house. In the same sting, a vote of thanks to Napoleon was agreed to. On the following day the same body voted unanimously, by ballot, the annexation of Parma to Sardinia. The announcement was received with enthusiastic them, and loud vives for Victor Emanuel. Five deputies were chosen to convey the wisnes of the population to the King of Sardinia.

The following resolutions were also passed:

Into to the King of Sardinis.
The following resolutions were also passed:
For the construction of a siver medal, to be distinued among the inhabitants of those provinces which have taken part in the war. For the erection of a monument to pe names of those compatriots who have died for their

Country since 1848.

The National Assembly of Romagna had decreed that all those who have goods in the Romagna, from the lith of June to the present time, have deserved

well of their country.

Also, the ratification of the title and authority of Ciaso, the ratheastion of the title and authority of Cl-ptarias Governor General, with responsible Ministers, and that Cipriani be charged to cooperate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other prov-inces of Central Italy.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent states that Vitte Emanual is disherable, his arms, but the man

Victe Emarquel is disbanding his army, but the men are applied with pasports for Tuscany and Medena, wheeley will swell the army of Central Italy.

PRUSSIA.

An address had been presented from Stettin concerning the question of a Germanic Confederation. Count Selwein, to whom the Prince Regent referred the address for a reply, observed that late events and expenses had treated a conviction that the independence and power of Germany render necessary a strong and step elic ution, and a reform of the Federal Constitution. To obtain this end the Government of Prussiance. To obtain this end the Government of Prussiance, and a reform of the Federal Constitution. stimics. To obtain this end the Government of Prussia acknowledges the justice of public opinion, but the Government will not allow itself to be led a way by the madistations which the national feeling caused, nor will deviate from the way pointed out by its consideration and conscientious esteem of the rights of them; and in its regard for that which is at freet possible and attainable, the same esteem for relitudiate which characterize the state of affairs a russa, sust also rule her relations with Germany and her German confederates. Germany will render to their great service at present by endeavoring to and her German confederates. Germany will render to hand greater service at present by endeavoring to hands the common interests of Germany in such a various process. The following the contractions will ensue, by an increase of the fatees: Germany, and by strengthening the certain fedies in which her rights are now established incognous the federal country, than by premature proposis for changes in the Federal Constitution. The frusian Gove-ment being determined to devote its targies for the ertherance of these objects, considers need entitled to laim confidence that it will, when called upon, find was in which the interests of Germany and Prussia will be compatible with the denates of duty and examined.

lt was stated that the "caseian Chief Schamyl had been taken prisoner and a to be sent to St. Peters burg.

AUSTA.

The construction at Pola two fifty gun affew agates, and twelve sloops a gunboats had been ordened.

The Vicana Gazette publishes imperial decree for the regulation of the Protestant turches in Hungary, the Woywoodschraft Rotia am Slavonia, and the military boundary district.

The official part of the same per contains an article promising that great concessit, will be made to

The official part of the same her contains an article premising that great concesse, will be made to the Protestants of all other provies. The same journal, in its non-efficial portion, blishes an article expressing satisfaction with the artil in the Moniteur advang the people of Central Italy is further states that in consideration of the state officials in Italy from the point of view in the Monite, increases the hope for peace and banishes the feet which have been extertained till now.

INDIA.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails of August 8, and ombay mails of August 21, reached London on the moing that the North America sailed.

Lord Clyde, in general orders, had varned the Europeas troops of the cisadvantage of sking their discharge, but only a few in consequent had withdraw their names, and the number of disarges in Bargal would reach 6,000.

The regiments of Madras Cavalry had sown signs of the city of th

Some excitement also existed among the Mohamme-are of the Punjaub.

The Sikhe of Nepaul had had two successful engage-

merts with the reliefs, who, in the mountains of Nepaul, number about 8 000 mev.

European intelligence bad reached Calcutta through the Red Sea telegraph for the first time.

At Calcutta, imports were flat, and exports quiet. Freights were without alteration. Exchange was at

At Bombay, the markets were rather higher. Ex At Bombay, the markets were rather higher. Ex-ports had improved. Exchange 2/3 \(\alpha 2/6 \)d.

The cyclone, previously reported at Calcutta, had proved less disastrous than expected. Only six ships were damaged, including the American ship Florida, which had put back to Calcutta leaky.

The Australian mails of the middle of July had bee

The Australia made of the minde of July had been received in England.

The supply of gold was on the increase, and the receipts were in excess of last year. The import markets were firmer, and holders were not disposed to real ize, except at outside prices.

MOROCCO.

The precautions taken by the French to prevent an outbreak in the event of the death of the Emperor of Morocco will prove well advised, for it is stated, by way of Algeria, that a troop of Morocco cavalry had attacked the French outposts on the frontiers and met with remarks.

The funds had been steady, not with standing the dis-strous news from China, which only caused a fall of

The London Times thinks that a more remarkable proof of public confidence in the resources of the country and the vigor of the Government was never pre-

The suspension is announced of H. W. Dunker o The suspension is announced of H. W. Dunker of Hamburg, with considerable liabilities; also, of J. B. Kempe of St. Petersburg, for a large amount.

The London Times (City Article), under date of Tuesday evening, says that the funds exhibited singular strength, and any slight decline that took place was only temporary. The market closed firm at 95½ 255 for Consols. The demand for money was moderate, and the minimum rate was about 2½ per cent. £18,000 in gold was sent into the Bank on Tuesday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMENCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 18,000 bales, of which 1,000 was the appropriate and 2,500 to exporters. The market closed duth and essier, but not quotably lower prices. Some authorities however, quote a dealine of 1+6d.

STATE OF THADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable, the market being quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET .- Breadstuffs LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs bad advanced slightly on all kinds, excepting Gorn, which retrained steady. Measure, Richards n. Spence 4. Co. quote the advance on Floor at 6d. P. sack. Wheat was 21 higher, and in better demand. Corn was quiet, but steady. No quotations are given in the Circumsta.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef was steady.

ork firm, owing probaby to the renewal of the Chinese teon firm, but quiet. Lard dull and inactive. Tallow, 56/ Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar quiet.
Ashes duit, Pots. 28/3d 22/26/6d; Pesris firm. Coffee buoyant.
Bloe beavy. Rosin firm at 4/ for common. Spirits Torpentine

LONDON MARKETS .- BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady TEA unsettled and excited, owing to the Chinese advices; Common Congo had advanced id 222d., and was commanding 1/4d 21/4d. Sucar heavy, with a decline of 6d. 21/1 on the inferior grades. COFFEE steady. TALLEW steady, 57/3d. Linseet Ott. 28/6d. LONDON MONEY MARKET .- The Morey market was

ot materially changed. The supply continu Consols closed on Tuesday at 951 2351. THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

St. Jons's, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859. The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 14th. via Queenstown 15th inst., passed Cape Race at 8:30 p. m. yesterday, and will due in New-York on Tuesday pext. The news was obtained by the news yacht of the

Associated Press, and embraces intelligence from Englard to the morning of the 15th. The English and French fleets were before Pekin.

The Government dispatches say that the English at Peiho bad the flag-ship Chesapeake, six large steaners, and ten gun boats, and the French had a frigate and a steamer. The London Times says it must be nearly a

before anything decisive is attempted, owing to the insufficiency of the forces. It was supposed that there will not be any interrup-

tion to the Chinese trade. The Peris Bourse was depressed on the 14th, but rallied, closing at 68f. 45c. Scott Russell engages to have the Great Eastern

ready for sea inthree weeks. The screw ship Saxiona, from New-York, arrived at

Southampton on the 14th. The ships Luckrow and "Signadam" were damaged by the fire at Calcutta. The ship Claremont had run ashore at Maulmain

but had been got off. The ship Sabine, from Manilla for Sydney, had been wrecked on the coast of Borneo. The crew were sup-

posed to have been saved. The steamship Saxonia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 4th.

The Doneaster St. Leger was won by Gamester; Defender was second, and Magnum third. Eleven

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in Wednesday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull at Tucsday's rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour and Wheat bad an advancing tendency. Coro was steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision carket was quiet, but steady.

narket was quiet, but steady.

LIVEPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Sugar market
(as steady. Potashes dull at 28, 226 S. Other articles unhanged.
LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Wednesday Night.— Consols closed at 95, 7295).
Sugar is heavy. That has advanced, and prices are firmly

The Sunday Railroad Travel in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859.

The argument in the Jeandelle case, involving the question of Sunday railroad travel, was closed this afternoon. Judge Ludlow did not give his decision, and the progress of the trial. atternoon. Judge Ludlow did not give his decision, but from his remarks during the progress of the trial, it is generally believed he will not hold the defendant responsible for the alleged disorderly conduct of passengers, but for his own behavior as driver. In that case acquittal is certain. Judge Ludlow is considered a man of liberal sentiments.

Mercantile Suspension.

Bostos, Saurday, Sept. 24, 1859.
The suspension of the house of Blakes & Kinaley, importers of weelen goods, No. 24 Water street is announced. Their liabilities are estimated at \$200,000.

A Ship on Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859.

The ship Heloire, of Kennebunk. took fire in her hold this morning, and has been towed into the stream and scuttled. She was leading cotton for Liverpool, and had already stowed 2,000 bales.

The ship Heloise is totally destroyed. Loss \$150,-000

Mr. Toledano the individual who shot Dr. Graham r day, has been rearrested on a charge

POLITICAL.

-The election in Kansas for the adoption of the Wyandot Constitution takes place on Tuesday, Oct. . Each elector may vote a written or printed ballot, labeled "For the Constitution" or Against the Constitution," and one labeled "For a Homestead" or Against o Homestead." The Board of Canvassers under the Constitution are Sam Medary, Governor of the Territory, J. M. Winchell, President, and John A. Martin, Secretary, of the Constitutional Convention.

-The St. Paul papers contain appointments for speeches by the Hon. Galusha A Grow, the Hon. rank P. Blair, jr; the Hon. Carl Schurz, the Hon. John P. Hale, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the Hon. John F. Farneworth, the Hon. S. L. Woodford of New-York, and the Hon. David Cooper of St. Paul, covering the whole State, and extending to the 8th of

-Three reputable citizens named John Kissler, George E. Rehrbacker and P. H. Townsend, publish affidavits to the effect that S. W. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress from Kansas, had recently declared himself in favor of a reopening of the African slave-trade, or had uttered words to

that effect. -The Republicans of Yates County, N. Y., were the first to take formal systematic action for a thor

ordered alphabetical blanks for the registration of voters, sufficient in number to supply all the election districts in the county.

-It is a singular fact that though the Democracy of Maine fought their recent election squarely and openly on the Douglas platform, the result shows a heavy loss. Last year, Buchananism was beaten 8,000, and now Douglasism is 12,000 behind. In the counties marshaled by the Douglas leaders, the Democracy suffer very heavy losses; while in two, where the party stood up for Lecompton and Buchanan, they fully hold their last year's vote.

-The candidates for speaker of the Vermont Legislature are Edmunds of Burlington, Speaker of the last House, and Grandy of Vergennes, ex-Speaker. There is quite a smart contest between them.

-The Whige of Lunenburg, Va., have given the editor of The Richmond Whig a public dinner, in compliment to his services as an editor. The editor, in his speech, says the Whigs of Virginia have been the most persecuted and oppressed party that ever existed. They appear to have had a good time at the dinner, and talked enough to fill The Whig from one end to the other.

-Of the falling off in the Democratic vote of Maine this year, 1,150 is supplied by the sparsely-settled plantations of Arocatock County alone. The dwellers in the Madawasks, Van Buren, and Hancock plantstions, who last year furnished (on paper) some 716 votes to help elect, if possible, a Democratic Congressman, didn't do as well this year. There wasn't the same incentive as then, and beside, several of the Custom-House officers were not on hand to inspire the masses.

PERSONAL.

-We are informed on very good authority-nothing less than that of Dogberry and the valiant Captain Piclnocole—that the highest evidences of respectability and gentility are to have had losses or to owe good bouncing debts. But in this, our substantial nation of shopkeepers, he is far more esteemed who stands in the position of creditor, and it was, we presume, to assert our national right to such a very respectable position that the last Congress published a pamphlet entitled "Claims of Citizens of the United States against Foreign Governments." Certain it is that they make on the whole a very respectable show, and if the compilers have not made the mistake of the old merchant who added up the year of the Lord among the dollars, that is to say if they have not confounded the just dues with the unjust, we unquestionably have among us gentlemen who have been extensively and most unbandsomely fobbed off by nearly every power on the face of the earth. Prominent among these items is one which is apparently of this doubtful description, and which a highly respectable cotemporary does not hesitate to declare has puzzled all comme tators. The reference is of course to the neat little sum of 15,000,000 francs, which Robert A. Parish, jr., of Philadelphia, declares is justly due him by the French Government, the consideration having been one of a highly curious nature. Mr. Parish declares that he entered into a verbal arrangement with M. Fould, Minister of Finance, which agreement was confirmed by the Emperor, to pay to the claimant 15,000,000 francs, upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms so soon as the French flag could be raised in sovereignty in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges that his part of the undertaking was performed, and now demands payment. From private information, which reaches us through an apparently reliable source, it would appear that this extraordinary demand is based upon some rather curious facts. Mr. Parish, having devoted many years to the study of geology and books of travel, came to the conclusion that there were several virgin Ophirs in different parts of the world awaiting exploration, the richest being hidden away somewhere in the Senegal region in Africa. The French Government, it is illeged, lent a willing car to this tale, promised Mr Parish his fifteen millions, sent out a secret expedi-tion to the country, and has since that time been engaged in removing the lucre from their African California. That the French have been very busy of late years in Africa we all know-whether, as stated, it was for the purpose of gold digging, and whether, as has been ingeniously alleged, the apprentice slavetrade was only a blind for more profitable operations, remains for Mr. Parish to prove. If he can do so, let him come out fair and square with his documents, and let the world know how he has been cheated. If he has letters from Louis Napoleon, or if he can show that that wily gentleman, M. Fould, has really employed all manner of trick and ruse to cheat him out of his hard-earned millions, why, let him show his hand and explain all to an indignant and sympathizing country, which will probably be only too happy to

-and assume the responsibility. Let us hear the whole story. -Letters from Geneva, Switzerland, announce the arrival in that city of one of the favorite Sultanas of Abdul Medjid, and a musician, with whom she eloped. The Sultana has the odd name of Sarsafras. She is a young and beautiful Circassian, who lately was in the barem of the Sultan. She was much prized, and was covered with presents. As she had a charming voice, she took singing lessons from a director of the music of the palace, an Italian named Guatelli. One day, when out driving, she entered a house leading to the Bosphorus and disappeared with the musician, not forgetting the diamonds and other riches which she possessed through the munificence of Abdul Medji 1. He was sorely cut by her ingratitude. Perhaps she, whom he called the pearl of his seraglio, will appear sometime upon the boards of the French or Italian

supply those who will buy out the debt-at a discount

-The Hon. Fernando Wood, in The Daily News thus describes Mr. James Gordon Bennett:

"In his deportment no man is more accomplished. His address, his carriage, and affability are as refined as are those of the most accomplished gentleman at any court in Europe, and as a conversationalist he has no superior. His learning, travel, and associations with the distinguished and gifted men in this country and Europe, have yielded him a fund of information which cus-bles him to discuss all subjects with an ease and fivency which bies him to discuss all subjects with an esse and heady while surprise and captivate those who for the first time have the pleasure of personal intercourse with him. Mr. Bennett, of course, like other men, bas his faults, but these faults are not in his personal character. That we believe to be as pure, moral, and his personal character. That we believe to ugright as that of any man in this country.

-Charles Boxtelle, the first mate of the American ship Corqueror, who has been before the Liverpool magistrates several times, charged with having by violence precipitated the death of Peter Antonio, a seaman, on board the Conqueror, was recently liberated from custody, it being understood that the magistrates at Liverpool had no jurisdiction in the

-Madame Poitevin, the balloon woman, made an ascension at Rouen lately, accompanied in the car by by her assistant, in the costume of Sancho Panza, while below was suspended a donkey, mounted by new Dulcines del Toboso, whose white toilet was visible when the balloon itself could hardly be perceived. The descent was effected in safety.

-Garibaldi has issued a proclamation threatening to shoot any of his men who venture to profess them-selves Mazzinians, Republicans, or even Garibaldists. As the General is known to be a man of his word, there is no doubt his threat will produce a sensation.

-Miss Elizabeth Gray, aged 37, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Gray, late Supreme Judge of Calcutts, who has been insane for several years, took advantage of the absence of her attendant to obtain a night light, over the flame of which she stood until her dress was destroyed; she died, after great agony, in -A suttee has recently taken place at Koonghur,

pear Hans, in India. The villagers resisted the widow's desire to barn, but her curse availed to turn them, and they eventually made the pile, and the poor creature perished. Those most actively engaged have been imprisoned for ten years, nineteen others ough registration. Mr. Graham, County Clerk, has for five years, and another for two years, and a fine of

500 rupees has been laid on the village. The thanodar and the whole of the police have been dismissed, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, for not having found out and prevented the crime. Koorghur is not

likely to indulge in another suttee in a burry. -A correspondent of The Liverpool Albion says that Sir Creewell Creewell, Judge of the Divorce Court in London, who is an old bachelor, is positively growing young with the pleasure he imparts by uncoupling ill-mated pairs at the rate of thirteen brace

per hour wi en he is in good divorcing order. -A Jew, residing at Lyons, lately lost his purse, containing 1,200£, and he advertised the loss in the usual way. The next day he received this letter: Amiable Israelite-It is I who have found your 1,200f., and you may weep for them, for you will never get them back again. I am leading the life of a Sardanapalus. Here is an account of what I have this day had for breakfast and for dinner. (A detail of the two meals was here given.) I shall continue to live in this manner, gracious Hebrew, until your 1,200f, are exhausted, and I will finish by drinking a glass of wine to your health."

-Miss Helen M. Dresser, a pretty girl of sweet sixteen, and an escaped Mormon, is lecturing on Mormonism in Connecticut.

-The new book soon to be published by Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Ti comb), is to be called "Gold Foil Hammered from Popular Proverbs."

-Prof. Charles A. Joy, the Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, has recently been elected a member of the Imperial Leopold Adademy of Science, the oldest Academy in Germany.

-Kessuth and his family are at Thunin, Switzer

-The Allgemeine Zeiting states that the Historical Society of French Switzerland and the Swiss naturalists held a Convention in Geneva, on the occasion of the late visit of Agassiz.

-The Texan Advocate of the 3d inst., records the death of Thomas J. Nicholson, near Victoria, at the advanced aged of 107 years.

- The Dayton (Ohio) Empire says that Mr. Henry H. Worman of that city, on Taureday last received letter from his father, who resides in Damme, Garmany, and who has reached the great age of one hundred and fourteen years. The centenarian writes a neat, legible, steady hand, and is able to wait upon bimself and perform light labor.

-The celebrated Methodist, Peter Cartwright, preached in Harrisburg last week.

-Col. Henry L. Cake, finding that his whole time is required for other pursuits, has retired from the editorial chair of The Pottsville Mining Record. -J. Lawrence Rightmeyer, esq., late of Reading,

Pa., has assumed the editorial charge of The Balti-

more Public Visitor. Mr. Rightmeyer was, until recently, connected with The Press of Reading. -Mr. John Minnon of York, Pa., astonished a large crowd of spectators on Friday by a number of antics performed on a church spire on South George street. He stood upon an arrow near the top of the vane, lay

at full length upon it, and assumed other ponstions too frightful to look at. -Elisha Scofield, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Jefferson County, N. Y., a few days since, 95 years old. He was a native of Bedford, Westchester County, where he resided until 1781, and for the five previous years was amid many of the most exciting

scenes of the Revolution. -Mr. William Whitney, one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died on Friday morning. He was 68 years old, and for more than forty years had been

an active and well-known mercantile man. -George Bethune, esq., one of the oldest native citimens of Doston, died on Wednesday, in the 60th year of his age. His father, of the same name, in October, 1754, married Mary Faneuil, niece of Peter Fancuil, the donor of "the Cradle of Liberty" to the town of Boston. The deceased was the possessor of the family plate, pictures, &c., of the Fancuils, and has left many interesting documents respecting the Huguenots, from whom he descended.

-The Cleveland Leader says, since the release of the Rev. J. W. Fitch from the Cuyahoga Jail, where he was long unjustly and cruelly imprisoned by the Jeffreys Government Pursuers under the infamous Fugitive Slave Act, the mothers of the Oberlin Sabbath-School children have presented Mrs. Fitch-the noble wife who shared with her husband much of the imprisonment-with a beautiful sewing machine, in testimony of service rendered by Mr. F. as Superintendent of the Sabbath-School during the last sixteen

-Mrs. Mary Van Vechten, born in Albary, 1794, is the eldest daughter of Capt. Davis Hunt, who commanded the steamer Clermont the first trip. She is now living and has been residing at Louisville since 1819. She made the up and down trip with her father at that time.

-The District-Attorney of Albany County has been to New-York, and procured the attendance of all the witnesses in the case of William Rhineman, for the murder of Hartung, with the exception of Thomas Maulden, who had gone to Canada. He did not know what the views of his counsel were in the matter; but if he would consent to the reading of the testimony as taken during the trial of Mrs. Hartung, he would be willing to move his trial early in the week. His counsel, Hamilton Harris, esq., said he did not like to take the responsibility of allowing any written matter to go

-It is sald that Judge Pettit and Gov. Medary will both settle in Kansas as their permanent home. Me-dary has recently purchased the old material of The Junction Sentinel for his son, who will soon resuscitate that corcern.

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S SALARY CLAIM.

The following rather sharp letter was sent to the Corporation Counsel on Saturday:

The following rather sharp letter was sent to the Corporation Counsel on Saturday:

New-York, Sept. 24, 1859.

Richard Bester, eq., Counsel to the Corporation.

Sir: Your letter to the Mayor, in relation to the Judges' salary, of which you sent a copy to the Controller, shows that you very much misunderstand the question submitted to you.

The Legislature in 1852 passed a law authorizing the Board of Supervisors to allow additional compensation to the Judges of the Supreme Court resident in this district. In December, 1852, the Board allowed \$4,500 as year from the previous 1st of July. In December, 1853, the Board andited the account of Judge Edmonds for the amount due him, and in August, 1859, audited the accounts of Judges Edwards, Mitchell, and Roosevelt for the amounts coming to them. Those gentlemen called on us for warrants to pay the sums thus allowed. We, after consultation, refused to pay until the Courts should decide the question. Thereupon those gentlemen proposed, as there was no dispute about the facts, in order to avoid a protracted litigation, that a case should be made under the Code, presenting the question to the Courts in the most simple form, and they submitted to us a draft of a case for that purpose. Of course we would not adopt their suggestion without legal advice, and therefore the case submitted by the Judges was sent to you, as our legal adviser, to determine for us whether we should adopt it, or whether we should leave those gentlemen to their other remedies at law.

We determined on nothing but our before-mentioned refusal to pay the claims until directed by the Courts, because it was a question of law which we did not leed competent to decide. We did not understand that the case was anything else than a proposition, on their part, as to the manner of bringing up the question in-

teel competent to decide. We did not understand that
the case was anything else than a proposition, on their
part, as to the manner of bringing up the question involved, nor has anything taken place between you and
us to warrant any other view of the matter.

We are, Sir, your most obedient errant.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
ROB'T T. HAWS.

Venus, Capt. Atkinson, we have advices from Curacoa to the 11th inst. Affairs in Venezuela were about the same as at previous advices. There had been several battles, in which the Federal party were successful, but the Government had gained Laguyra. Gen. Flores, of the Federalists, gained a complete victory over the Government at BarquesiARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

HORACE GREELEY NOT COMING BY THE From The St. Louis Republican.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 29th ult., reached here last night, having been detained two days beyond its usual time by bad roats. We could learn of no through or way passengers. For the usual batch of papers we are indebted to Wells, Fargo and Co.

nd Co.
PERSONAL. - The San Francisco Times of the 29th PERSONAL.—The San Francisco Times of the 28th ult. says that Horace Greeley would return from San Joeé on the following day, and start for the Atlantic States by the next steamer, and not by the overland route as he had proposed. R. H. Dana had been on a trip to Los Argeles, and returned to San Francisco on the 26th ult. Bayard Taylor arrived on the 28th ult. and was amounced to deliver his first lecture on the 1st inst. Billy Birch, the negro minstrel, and Judge McAllister of the United States Court, also arrived on the 28th. Mrs. Harriet Booth, wife of J. B. Booth, the actor, died on the 28th.

actor, died on the 28th.

POLITICAL—From our papers we glean but few items of political intelligence. The prospect of fusion between the Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans upon members of Congress is fair, though there were several obstacles to overcome to effect it. The canvass continues with much bitterrees, and the various candidates were all actively engaged in stumping the actor, died on the 28th.

al obstacles to overcome to effect it. The canvass continues with much bitternees, and the various candidates were all actively engaged in stumping the State. The election took place Sept. 7, and we shall have the result in the course of ten days more.

AURORA BOREALIS—The magnificent display of Northern Lights, seen in this region on the might of the 28th[ult., was also visible in San Francisco. The local editor of The Trans had an eye on it, and gives not an inch in the way of fine writing to any of his Esstern brothers. He says:

"To the northward, the pole star and its neighboring lights blinked in the strange effolgence as if canzeled with its powers: while all round the hor 2na, as far as nearly east, the pale pink about up in zuitlast and spiral streaks of light, as from some ethereal fireworks. Now the whole sky would bloom up in brilliant colors, and anon the rockets would sink as if by magic, again to the horizon, leaving here and there greated as of fire, smoke, their edges imperceptibly fading through the minute shades of red, pick, pearly grey, white, and then the deep blue of the nurthern sky. Eastward the Pleiades seemed struggling to prevent their seven stars from being entirely extinguished by the new light, and were only dimiy seen through the risher colors close to the horizon; and above all, the Milky Way spanning the heavens from the southward, almost dipped its misty arch into the streaming splenders of the north."

above all, the Milky Way spanning the heavens from the southward, almost dipped its misty arch into the streaming splenders of the north."

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH.—A letter from Pitt River Valley, under date of 23d August, was received here to-day, from John S. Langley, stating that two more men had been killed by the Pitt River It dians. The names of the men are David Wills and N. McElroy. The body of the latter has been recovered. The United States troops of Fort Crooks are in pursuit of the murderers.

LATER FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

By the arrival of the steamer Pacific, we have files of Portland papers to Aug. 22, from which we condense the following synopsis of news:

FROM SAN JUAN.—The larest news from the Island of San Juan is a verbal report that Admiral Rayner, of the B. S. S. Ganges, had ordered the whole British fleet to abandon the harbor and let the Americans alone: that he told Governor Deuglas he had better be preparing to shed tears rather than blood.

California Hussiand after a Runaway Wife.—The Partland Daily News has the following item: A

The Pertland Daily News has the following item: A little scandal is current in town to the effect that an individual arrived by the last steamer, direct from Calindividual arrived by the last steamer, direct from California, in search of an errirg wife, whom it is alleged forsook her "liege lord" in Sacramento, and wended her way to these parts with a person who had formerly been engaged as a cook in her husband's employ. The husband found them occupying rooms at the Columbian Hotel, and erjoying life as such people generally do, and with a determination of externinating the "vermin," threatened to "shoot, cut and kill" both parties, but through the interference of the inmates of the house was disarmed, and thus rendered harmless for the time being. We understand that the wite and lover left the hotel during the night for "parts unthe time being. We understand that the wire and lover left the hotel during the night for "parts unknown.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HOOD,-The Oregonian of

Enertion of Mount Hoon.—The Oregonian of August 20th says:

On Wednesday last (August 17), the atmosphere suddenly became exceedingly hot about mid-day. In the atternoon the beavens presented a singular appearance; dark, silvery, condensed clouds hung over the top of Mount Hood until evening. An occasional fisah of fire could be distinctly seen rolling up. On Thursday night the fire was plainly seen by every one whose attention could be drawn to the subject. Yeaterday (19th), the mountain was closely examined by those who have recently returned from a visit to its summit, when, by the naked eye or a glass, it was seen that a large mass of the northwest side had disappeared, and that the immense quantity of saow which, two weeks since, covered the south side, had disappeared. The dense cloud of steam and smoke constantly rising over and far above its summit, together with the entire charge. Mis appearance herefore, convinces us that Mount Heed is now in a state of eruption, which has broken out within a few days.

STILL LATER FROM THE NORTH. By the arrival of the steamer Northerner we have Victoria, V. I., papers to the Zid, and The Puget Sound Herald of the 19th. The latest advices from San Juan state that all was quiet. Another company of United States troops would be landed from the Massachusetts. A number of buildings for the accom-

modation of the troops had been erected. The Victoria Gazette of the 22d says that a rich lode of quartz had been discovered on the beach below Beacon Hill, and within one and a half miles of Vic-

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS CAPTURED BY INDIANS .-GOVERNMENT OFFICERS CAPTURED BY INDIASS.—
John Burnsby and Waiter Moberly, in the employ of
the Colonial Government, have been captured by Indiats near New Westminster, and are held as hostages
for the safe delivery up of one of the tribe, supposed
to be in custody at New-Westminster. The steamer
Plumper had been dispatched to rescue the captives.

Andress of the House of Assembly on the
San Juan Affairs.—At a recent session of the Assembly, the following proceedings took place relating
to the occupation of San Juan by the American forces:
The House went into committee on the subject of
His Excellency the Governor's message relating to
Bellevue.

The House went into committee on the stoject of His Excellency the Governor's message relating to Bellevoe.

Mr. Helmeken made a patriotic speech upon the subject, and submitted the following address, which, upon being seconded by Mr. McKsy, was carried:

ADDRESS.

The House acknowledge's the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 21 inst. relating to the clandestine invasion of San Juan Island by United States troops, and the steps to be adopted in relation therefore. States troops, and the steps to be adopted in relation therefore respectfully inquire why the British forces have been landed.

The House would therefore respectfully inquire why the British forces were not landed to asset our just right to the island in question, and to upboid the hour of our country and our Queen. The House would most urgently impress upon your Excellency to enforce upon her Majesty's Government the accessity of demanding from the Government of the United States, not only the immediate withdrawal of those troops, but also attenually and all risks misistain her right to the island in question, and also to all risks misistain her right to the island in question and also to all other laisands in the same archipelogo, now so clandestimely, dishotorably and dishontesly invaded.

It is not for our country to be wantonly and insolently insuited, but redress must be demanded.

The weakness of the colony is its greatest danger, and at the same time an inducement for the repetition of similar offenses by similar persons. Let it, therefore, be arged upon her Majesty's Government that sending out colonists aspidly from Great Britain is the surest way of not only misintaining peace but of gressiving intact her Majesty's possessions; coupled with this, the flows would propose that free and liberal grants of iand be given to such engrants after settling teereon for a certain time.

The House resumed its sitting. Report of the Committee read and agreed to.

The House resumed its sitting. Report of the Committee read and agreed to.

Mr. Skinner gave notice of the following motion to embody a militia:

embody a Dilitia:

"Considering the critical state of political affairs throughout the world, and the position of the whole of the Britiah Empire in relation thereto, it is desirable this Colony of Vancouver Island should not be behind the rest of the other Colombes in making such preparations as shall enable it well to defend its loyalty, should occasion at any time arise for it; this House would extractly recommend your Excellency to take such steps for forming such volunteer corps as may appear the best adapted to meet the above obtains.

GEN. HARNEY'S LETTER TO GOV. DOUGLAS.—The following is a copy of Gen. Harney's letter to Gov. Douglas, after the receipt of the "protest" of the latter:

HEADQUARTESS, DEFARTMENT OF OREGON, FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Aug 6, 1859. His Excellency, JAMES DOUGLAS, C. B., Governor of Vancouver's leand, &c., and Admiral of the same:
SHS: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of an official copy of a protest made by you to the occupation of San Juan leiand, in Poset Sound, by a company of United States' troops under my command.

island, in Pose's bound, by a company of United States' troops under my command.

This aforesaid copy was furnished by Capt Hornby of her Majesty's ship Tribune, to the United States' officer in command at San Joan Island, Capt George Pickett of the 9th Infantry of the American Army, together with a communication threatening a joint compation of the Ban Juan Island by the forces of het Majesty's ships Tribune, Plumper and Satellite, now in the harbor of that Island by your orders.

As the military commander of the department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the orders of the President of the United States, I have the honor to state for your information, that by such authority invested in me, I placed a military command upon the Island of San Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that Island from the insolts and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the establishment of the Hodson Bay Company have recently offered them, by sending a British ship-of war from Vancouver's Island, to convey the chief factor of the Hodson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seiring an American citizen and foreiby irangerting him to Vancouver's Island to be tred by British laws.

Juan, for the purpose of seiring an American citizen to transporting him to Vancouver's Island to be tried by British laws.

I have reported this attempted outrage to my Government, and they will doubtless seek the proper redress from the British Government. In the meantime, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, I shall not parent; a repetition of that insult, and

Shall retain a command on San Juan I land, to protect the citizens in the name of the United States, until I receive further order Government.
I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your checking t sevent.
Selgadier-General United States Army, commands

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place this morning, the steamboat S. A. Stevens esving Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 o'clock. ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STRAM SLOOP OF WAR

BROOKLYS-WRECK OF THE BRIG WABASE,

The U. S. steam eloop of war Brooklyn, Capt.

D. G. Farragut commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from a trial trip, baving been absent nearly 8 months. She left New-York Feb. 5, 1859, bound for the Gulf of Mexico, and on her passage out stopped at the ports of Beaufort, N. C., Port-au-Price, Aux Cayes, Aspinwall, Porto Bello, Tampico, Minatitlan, Monte Pio, and Verf Cruz. Upon her arrival at the latter port, the U. S. Minister to Mexico, Mr. McLare, and suite, took up their quarters or board, and in the prosecution of his diplomatic negotiations with that Government the Brooklyn was constantly employed in conveying him from port to port, as occasion required. Having obtained leave of absence to visit the United States, Mr. McLass tock passage in the Brooklyn, from Vers Cruz, Sept. 1, arriving at Mobile Bay on the 5th, whence she proceeded on the following day to Pensacola, to fill up with wood, water, coal, provisions, and other stores. Having received the welcome orders to return to the North, the Brooklyn left Pensacola on the loth, and the next day, in lat. 28° 40°, long. 85° 55° fell in with the wreck of the brig Wabash, of Kennebuah, Capt. Hodsden, eight days from Pensacols, loaded with lumber, and bound to Havana, waterlogged. During the S. and E. gale of the 15th inst. she had lost her foremast and maintenment, had her decks swept fore and aft, her second mate knocked overboard and lest, and several of her crew injured. At the time the Breoklyn came up with her she was drifting helplessly along, the seas breaking over her, ber dismantled spare, sails, and rigging dragging in the water, and her crew in a state of hopeless despair, not having had any kind of food or sustenance for 36 hours. It is very probable that had it not been for the timely assistance afforded them they would soos have perished of lingering starvation, as they were out of the course usually pursued by vessels, beside which the weather was so calm that no sailing vesse could have made any headway. Provisions, water, and other necessaries were immediately sent to them, the injured men transferred to the surgical department of the Brooklyn, and two strong bawsers sent on board The Wabash was in this condition towed in 64 hours to Key West, a distance of 360 miles. Off Key West the Wabash was turned overto a pilot, and previous to parting company the officers and cres of the Brooklyn made up an impromptu purse of \$158 67, which was presented to the unfortunate suferers on the wreck. The Wabash was a portion of the time during the gale on her beam-ends, and the crew were forced to take refuge on her side until figally the foremast broke off a foot or two from the deck, when she righted. It was then found that all their provisions, water, and all their appliances of every kind had been washed overboard.

The following is a list of officers of the Brooklyn: The following is a lat of officers of the brookly at Caprain, D. G. Farraguit, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, James A. Doyle; Lieutenants Albert N. Smith, Win. N. Jeffers, Wm. Mirchell; Lieutenant and Acting Master, Heary A. Adams, Jr.; Surgeon, Lewis, W. Minor; Assistant Surgeon, T. W. Leach; Parser, Thomas W. Gooker; Marine Officer, Geo. R. Graham; Chief Eugineer, Joshus Folla-shier Officer, Geo. do.; Third do., F. E. Frown, G. H. White, and J. W. White-her; Salimaker, Francis Boon; Gunner, Wm. Allen; Master's Mates Ches. F. Ellmore, Francis H. Bacon, G. K. tiawell; Captain's Clerk, Byrd Dallas; Purser's Clerk, Forbes Parker.

The ship Rachel, ashore on the West Bank, lies in

the same position. Another lighter-load of her carge was taken out yesterday, leaving about one more in her. There are two steam pumps at work, but they are doing but little service, as some of the planks have bursted from her biles, through which the water THE VESSELS ASHORE AT SQUAN. Capt. Brown, one of the underwriters' agents, re-

ported on Saturday that the brig and schooner ashore near Squan Inlet are in a very bad position, and that no assistance can be rendered them, owing to

the very high sea which is running. It is supposed that they will both be total losses. FOR EUROPE. The screw-steamer Kangaroo sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with one hundred and eighty-two passes gers, and one million five hundred and seventy thoueand dollars in specie. The steamer Ocean Queen

sailed for Southampton and Havre, with 160 passengers and \$1,570,000 in specie. THE PRAYER-MEETING CONVEN

On Saturday and Sunday the meetings of the Business Men's Union Prayer-Meeting Convention were continued at the Cooper Institute, the attendance on the former day being only about fifty, but during yeaterday very large, filling the great hall at each meeting The meetings on Saturday were continued as hour and balf each, the time being occupied by short exhortsions and prayer. In the evening the special object of the Convention was brought up-the promotion of the spirit of prayer, the establishment of daily prayerneet rgs, and church, tent and street preaching in all

spirit of prayer, the establishment of dally prayermeetings, and church, tent and street preaching in all
places where it was practicable throughout the city,
the country, and the world. The subject was referred
to a large Committee, which was composed of persons
from nearly all the States of the Union, which Committee subsequently reported an address to the public
on the objects of the Prayer-Meeting Convention. It
was resolved that the Convention should adjourn this
(Morday) evening, to meet again in Philadelphia on
the 23d of November.

Or Surday, the morning sermon was preached by the
Rev. Dr. Edgar of Belfast, Ireland, and at 3j o'clock
the afternoon sermon by the Rev. David Wilson of
Limerick, Ireland—both deputed to this country is the
interests of the Bible movement which has lately arisen
in that country. Dr. Edgar gave an interesting account
of the movement from its beginning, and the present
stare of its negresa, characterizing it as being extensive in the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Consaught, and chiefly among the illiterate, and in retired
places.

In the evening the great hall of the Institute was
again crowded on the occasion of an "Experience and
Prayer Meeting for Men of the Sea." A half score of
sea captains and eatiors related their experience, and
the manner in which religion was wont to spread among
them selves. Some interesting incidents were related
by clergy men and others, among whom were Mr. Stewart, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Scott, missionary to Africa. The latter narrated the history of a cabin
boy, who was the only one saved among the crew of
his vessel from the hands of a murderous band of African savages, and who had, on the failure of both a
blunderbus and a musket to go off, appealed to heaven
for safety, with the vow that if he escaped with his
life he would become a missionary. He was miraculously saved, brought to the missionary station where
Mr. Scott labored, and was there educated, and is

The meetings of the Convention are to be continued this morning at 9 o'clock, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and in the evening at 7; o'clock.

FROM BERMUDA.-By the brig Jabez we have The Hamilton (Bermuda) Royal Gazette of the 13th inst. On the 12th, the American ship Luconia, Capt. Batler, in 18 days from Liverpool, with coal for the Goverement, arrived at St. George's leaking badly, having sprung a leak on the 10th inst.

THE GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN. -On the 20th inst., there was a very severe storm at Chicago, which forced the waters of the lake up into the city, tearing away the track of the Illinois Central Retiroad, and doirg much other damage. This gale was one of the heaviest ever known on Lake Michigan, and the rise of water caused by it at the upport and of the lake is usprecedented. That which came nearest to it was in 1836; but the "high-wayer mark" thus established was submerged several inches on this occas an event which will be long remembered and referred to se the highest water ever known in Chicago.

FROM VENEZUELA .- By the arrival of the bark